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Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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QUESTION 1

An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during a workshop:

1.

Migrating existing data center to KVM hosts.

2.

Redundancy and high availability are imperatives.

3.

No component can be a single point of failure.

4.

Budget is not a constraint.

Which should the architect recommend?

A. Linux Bridge redundancy with Active/ Active Mode and single pNIC with static binding

B. vSS / vDS in Active/ Passive Mode with necessary binding

C. vSS/ vDS in Active/Active Mode with necessary pNICS and required binding modes

D. Linux Bridge redundancy with Active/ Active Mode and multiple pNICs with necessary binding

Correct Answer: B

I do have to laugh that they are migrating to KVM but budget isn\\'t a constraint, lol.

* NSX-T Edges performing bridging can only be active/standby. If this is an Edge VM then it would potentially be connected to a standard vSS/vDS, in which case (B) is the best answer

QUESTION 2

An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during a workshop:

1.

Any proposed solution must provide low latency.

2.

Any proposed solution must provide high throughput.

3.



Customer is running stock trading applications.

Which two should the architect recommend to meet high-performance workload requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable enhanced data path mode on the N-VDS.
- B. Leverage ESX as the compute host.
- C. Leverage KVM as the compute host.
- D. Enable latency sensitivity mode on the N-VDS.
- E. Use LACP for all uplink profiles.

Correct Answer: AD

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.3/com.vmware.nsxt.install.doc/GUIDF459E3E4-F5F2-4032-A723-07D4051EFF8D.html --vetted

QUESTION 3

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

1.

NSX-T will span across two sites for disaster recovery.

2.

Public Load Balancer VIP should be accessible from a secondary site.

3.

Distributed Firewall Policies should be available at a secondary site.

4.

Routing capabilities should be maintained after failure.

5.

NAT capabilities are required.

Which two should the architect include in their design? (Choose two.)

- A. Use IP sets or groups to configure DFW rules.
- B. Use MTU to 1550 between sites.
- C. Use of the same ISPs across sites.
- D. Use two separate ISPs across sites.
- E. Set MTU to 1500 between sites.



Correct Answer: BC

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-

Center/2.4/administration/GUID-5D7E3D43-6497-427399C1-77613C36AD75.html Though MTU recommended at 1600 or higher, docs state the bare minimum is 1550 ... Minimum MTU for VMware NSX ? ... Outside MTU for IPv4 without Internal Guest OS dot1q Tagging = 20 + 8 + 8 + 14 + 1500 = 1550 byte--vetted

QUESTION 4

Refer to Exhibit.



To meet the technical requirements for NSX Edge VM, which two design choices are required to satisfy this architectural design. (Choose two.)

A. NSX Edge TEP and ESXi TEP need to be in different VLANs.

B. ESXi host should be prepared as a Transport Node and use VLAN backend segments to connect Edge Node Interfaces.

C. ESXi host must have more than 2 pNICs available to create another N-VDS. D NSX Edge should run as a physical device.

D. vmk ports need to be on VDS instead of N-VDS, with onepNIC for each virtual switch providing greater functionality.

Correct Answer: AB

I believe this was supposed to have 5 answers as (C) looks like it has two answers on the same line unless it is saying "ESXi host must have more than 2pNICs available to create another N-VDS or NSX Edge should run as a physical device". Either one of those statements is still incorrect based on that diagram though.

(D)

is wrong as 1 pNIC per vSwitch is a bad design.



(C)

is wrong because you can do a 2 pNIC design with NSX-T and an Edge VM running on a N-VDS

https://vxplanet.com/2019/07/08/deploying-and-configuring-nsx-t-edges-on-n-vds-networking/

QUESTION 5

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

1.

On premises deployment required.

2.

Use the existing network infrastructure.

3.

ESXi hosts have 2 pNICs with only 1 available for use.

4.

High availability will be required across all ports in any proposed solution.

5.

N-VDS will be required across the infrastructure in the future.

Which should the architect include in their design?

- A. Use N-VDS for management and workload traffic.
- B. Use a VDS for management traffic and N-VDS- for workload traffic.
- C. Use VDS for management and workload traffic.
- D. Use a N-VDS for management traffic and VDS- for workload traffic.

Correct Answer: A

Only way to keep high availability and use NSX-T 2.4 N-VDS will be to migrate to N-VDS with collapsed management and workload on the same vSwitch with both pNICs.

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